

**W. ADAIR**  
real Estate,  
Wall St., Kimball House

to one of the finest city schools, 1 room house and elegant lot, \$3,000.  
house, etc., \$3,000.  
and all conveniences, easy terms, etc.  
Forest Avenue, fine lots, \$1,000.  
Summit Avenue, \$1,000.  
and Jones Street, 2-room house,  
2-story residence, 75x100, \$4,000.  
rents, \$2,000.  
Spring street, near Peachtree, \$1,000.  
Fulton street, \$1,000.  
near Air-line shop, easy terms.  
lots and small homes may be had  
in terms if you will come and see.

**W. ADAIR,**  
5 KIMBALL HOUSE,  
July 17, 1891.

**SPECIAL**  
Estate Bargains

OFFERED BY

**ESS & CO.**  
NORTH BROAD STREET.

Set business lot, fronting street, \$3,000.  
feet, offered for \$1,500.  
only.

**ESS & CO.**  
road Street. - Atlanta  
DN. J. W. MAYSON.

**YSON**

MARIETTA ST.  
FOR THE FOLLOWING AS

**SUMMER BARGAINS**

5th Avenue, lot 50x100  
lot 50x100.  
street, lot 50x100.  
Crown, Crown street.  
in all parts of the city, anything  
from \$100 to \$1,000.  
and Lamar street lots, cheap  
for Copenhill and W.

ge property on all the leading  
Mason and Messrs. Morris We  
are with us and would like  
to trouble to show property.

J. W. MAYSON. H. & Co.

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Pryor Street.

chose pieces of property to  
suburban and acreage  
number of bargains.

**Goode & Co.**

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-Room Residence

therton street.

uesday afternoon

991, at 4 o'clock

centrally located, in first-class

only a few steps from electric

nothing in first-class condition

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one, and done quietly, of this large amount of representative Lewis's assets to injure Georgia. It is \$1,000,000 a month, interest in the railroads would go into the hands of railroads under the name, and in a north bank, the railroad gets the interest. Stockholders get less than ever received the \$200,000 which, if the railroad stays, will be given up. The railroad gets the interest. The resolution, it will be remembered, provides for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the leases of the railroads in Georgia, to see whether any of them have violated their charters. As harmless as such an investigation may seem, it has met with violent opposition.

The railroad committee discussed the resolution carefully, and, after thorough consideration, reported it adversely by a small majority. As soon as the resolution had been read, Mr. Turner, of Monroe, moved to disagree. Mr. Gilbert offered as a substitute for Mr. Turner's motion that the house agree to the report of the committee, and called for the ayes and nays on the question, which call was sustained.

**Opposed the Resolution.**

Mr. Goodwin then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He made a strong speech, saying there was no necessity for such an investigation, as the railroads had done no harm to the people. The time to investigate was when the harm was done. The result of such a measure might be disastrous. It would lessen the price of railroad stocks, and would cost the state money, which expenditure would be useless.

**Dr. Chappell's Ideas.**

Dr. Chappell, of Laurens, thought the constitution had been violated, that the law had been broken, and that the investigation should take place. Why did the railroads want to prevent the investigation? If no character had been violated? The majority against the resolution in the committee had been small, and it was the desire of the entire senate that the investigation be made.

**Strongly in Favor of It.**

A ringing speech, and a strong one, was that of Mr. W. Y. Atkinson. The railroads were in trouble, and if faithful to the law and constitution they would not be hurt by the investigation. Whether or not they are violating the law, we cannot know unless we investigate. "I am told that it will depress railroad stock. I don't care if it does; they hold the stock on these railroads as bona fide property, as an investment, depression in price while the investigation is going on cannot affect the ultimate value of the stock. If the public do suspect them—let us see where the evil lies. If men hold stock for speculative purposes it means a speculation upon every man in the state, and what care we if it affects them? We are here to look after people, and not the railroad men, and when I can't do that I will resign and tell my people to send a man here that has got a backbone.

"The people ought, once in their lives, to stand up for their rights. The magnates of this Richmond and Terminal combination ride in palaces and live in marble halls, and they do it at the expense of the people. Let's have them come to a state not to be controlled by railroad lawyers who harangue before railroad committees."

The Central and Georgia railroads are exempt from taxes. If in the hands of speculators as they are now, there is a great saving.

"Why tax the poor man and exempt the gigantic monopolies from taxation? The Richmond Terminal monopoly and other should be made to pay the tax, and if they violate their charters they should be brought under the law, and we should not be blinded by speculators. The most dangerous thing about the location of these railroad lines is the capital is that these lobbyists will look around the capitol will come here and get some pet measure through, and are treated like gentlemen, when they should be treated like the lobbyists they are. Gentlemen, do justice to the people and make the investigation."

**Mr. Holtzclaw's Views.**

Mr. Holtzclaw, of Houston, was opposed to the measure. Such an investigation had been made two years ago, and had announced to the whole world that had been gone into thoroughly with no result. There had been only one since then, that of the Central and the Georgia Pacific. Any one could see the char-

acter of the resolution was to introduce any bill pleased.

**Mr. Tatum of Dade.**

Mr. Tatum of Dade—Are you not a railroad man?

I am for the Georgia, Florida and Western. But that has nothing to do with this issue; I will vote to control them all. Don't let the railroads tell you see where they have injured the people."

**Mr. Davis of Burke, Talks.**

I want to answer the question of the gentleman from Cobb, as to how the lease of the railroad interferes with competition. Go to Central and ask them the rates to South Carolina, and they will tell you to go to the Georgia railroad, they do this business. Tell them roads will not compete if in the same route?

After the senate has passed the resolution, the stigma is already upon them, they should demand the investigation in justice to themselves. The report as to whether the railroads had combined or not, Georgia is under this monopoly,

in cities and towns are the monster's control. They are given the privilege of passing through any ground in the state, and we have the right to control them, ought to put a strong hand upon them and smite."

**Against the Resolution.**

Mr. Huff, of Bibb, said: Those who know me know that I act on behalf of the weak, but there is a limit to my power, even of a railroad. It is a popular fallacy to attack great corporations in a like this for the sake of reputation.

The last investigation was thorough, and the state \$2,500. I, too, am opposed to this. The question of combinations between railroads has been discussed ever since

Tombs was in the legislature. He is an independent of railroads, and always pay my respects to him when I wish to call for an investigation. Say what you want to investigate, and I'm with you. We are the people who have violated their charters, and I'll go with you. Are you going to give me a starting point?

Mr. Everett of Stewart, was given the eight minutes remaining. He opposed the resolution. He spoke about three minutes, and, as the hour of adjournment had arrived, he was cut short. This morning he will have five minutes to conclude his argument.

Several requests were made to extend the session so that a vote could be reached, but all were met with objection.

The discussion will be finished and a vote will be reached this morning shortly after the reading of the journal.

Hives, pimpls, boils, and other body afflictions show themselves at this season. Hood's Saraparilla cures all such troubles by its powerful action upon the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Tatum of Dade—What was the intent of the Olive bill?

Huff—To ruin every railroad in the state and drive them from Georgia.

## LITTLE RESOLUTION PROVOKES A HOT DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

and West's Strong Opposition—Te Investigate  
the Railroads—Will Come to a  
Vote This Morning.

A hot discussion—a lively debate.  
That expresses what went on in the house  
yesterday when that resolution of Senator El-  
liot's came back from the railroad committee  
with an adverse report.

The resolution, it will be remembered, pro-  
vides for the appointment of a joint committee  
to investigate the leases of the railroads in  
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**Books Closed,**

One Year.

W., Ga., August 3.—[Special.]—At  
the Directors of the Merchants' Bank,  
Mr. Charles Boileau

et Mme. Cashier.

August 3.—[Special.]—At  
the Directors of the Merchants' Bank,  
Mr. Charles Boileau

et Mme. Cashier.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use it but in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1891.

## Mr. Cleveland's Opportunity.

Recently The New York Sun suggested that it would be a good idea for Mr. Cleveland, in order to test his strength in New York state, to run for governor. Some of Mr. Cleveland's friends appear to think that this is an unfriendly suggestion. It is true The Sun is not friendly to Mr. Cleveland, but there is nothing unfriendly in its suggestion.

The situation in New York is very inviting, so far as we can make out. The democrats seem to be ticketed for a notable victory in New York state this year, and if Mr. Cleveland is popular enough to get the nomination, there can be no question of his ability to go before the democratic convention backed by the solid delegation of his state. By succeeding in getting the nomination for governor he would practically insure his nomination for president.

There is another reason why the suggestion is not an unfriendly one. If Mr. Cleveland is really a candidate for the democratic nomination—which, for several reasons, we are inclined to doubt—it is certain that he is to have strong and bitter opposition in his own state. The fight against him is to be made there. He may have opposition or he may have following in other states; these will amount to nothing. The real battle is to be fought in his own state.

This being the case, would it not be better to fight it out the year before the presidential nomination, and thus give time to the opposing forces to harmonize and unify? This is a very important consideration, for the feeling for and against Mr. Cleveland in New York state is very strong and bitter, and the contest between these forces will heal wounds that will require time to heal.

That is one reason why Mr. Cleveland should make his fight now, and not wait until the presidential year. Another reason is that the situation is just now very promising for such a test as the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland would make. It is certain that Governor David B. Hill will not be a candidate for a third term. Lieutenant Governor Jones and Roswell P. Flower are the only two democrats whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. Jones, according to all appearances, is not in it at all. Mr. Flower is said to be backed by the influence of Governor Hill, which is very great, and he will undoubtedly get the nomination unless Mr. Cleveland becomes a candidate. It should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Flower voted for free silver in the last congress, and has thus put himself on record in a matter which ought to be decidedly interesting to Mr. Cleveland.

Our understanding is that Mr. Cleveland and his mugwump friends claim that the democrats of New York state are practically solid for the republican policy of monomaniacalism and the demonetization of silver. Now, if this be true, it is not only interesting but important, and it gives Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to open the eyes of the democrats of the south by showing them that the democrats of the Empire State of the union are opposed to the restoration of silver to its old place in the law as a potential money metal.

We think Mr. Cleveland ought to embrace this opportunity. If what his friends claim is true, he can do a great work by showing the south and west that the democrats of New York state are opposed to free coinage. Mr. Flower, the probable democratic nominee, is a free coiner. All that Mr. Cleveland has to do is to step in and take the nomination away from him on the ground that he does not represent the financial policy of the democrats of New York state. Such an opportunity will not occur again for a long time.

## Mr. Ingalls on the Situation.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, who is booked for a lecture at our Piedmont Chautauqua next Thursday, spoke at the National Prohibition park, Staten Island, last Saturday. In a synopsis of his lecture we find the following paragraph:

I am not an alarmist. I do not stand at midnight and ring the alarm bells, says Mr. Ingalls, but in my opinion in our second century we shall pass through a period of violence, distress and disorder, commingled with the dangers of our civil war were peculiar. Between 1860 and 1890 wealth accumulated in this country at the rate of \$200,000 an hour, Sundays not excepted. Every time a man's watch ticks the accumulated wealth of the country has increased more than \$70. We are justified in saying that as a financial enterprise this Anglo-Saxon experiment of government has been a howling success. And yet some are not satisfied. Those who fail are more than those who succeed. Few names are mentioned. Dennis, a man of the world, and a code formulated by Dennis proposes to take charge of the affairs of Eli. It is proposed that the men who have failed shall take charge of the things of those who have been successful.

Mr. Ingalls is evidently of the opinion that the poorer classes will necessarily accompany the rich, "And so on."

ome are not satisfied. Most of this wealth that has been piling up at the rate of \$200,000 an hour has been going into the pockets of the privileged classes—classes protected and favored by unjust laws discriminating against the masses.

This is why there is such a general uprising of the people, and such a clamorous demand for relief and reform. And the ex-senator consciously or unconsciously recognizes the galling injustice of these conditions when he predicts for our second century a period of violence, distress and disorder.

It is useless to attempt to smooth over matters by telling people that our present evils are inevitable because only a few are named Eli, while the majority are named Dennis. The reply will be, that, when Eli gets there by robber-like methods, Dennis will sooner or later make a determined effort to defend himself, and will be justified in giving the instinct of self-preservation full play.

There is no reason, however, for apprehending an era of violence. The masses know their numerical superiority, and they know that they have the machinery for making the superiority of organized numbers felt in our government, from the white house to the remotest military district. When the ballot promises so much they are not likely to pass it by for the cruder methods of a past age.

Mr. Ingalls puts Dennis in the attitude of quarreling with Eli because he is successful. This is a mistake. Dennis simply insists that Eli shall get there by honest methods, or not at all. This is about the size of it.

## A Jump With Both Feet.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Fort Valley Leader, quotes an anonymous correspondent as having said that THE CONSTITUTION "owns a controlling interest in The Alliance Farmer," and other equally absurd statements.

The Leader says:

Maybe our esteemed contemporary can throw some light on this assertion, but our informant says he will never do so. We give this just as we get it, and will think it true unless THE CONSTITUTION jumps on it with both feet.

For the benefit of our friend, The Leader, we will say, what has been several times said in these columns, that its informant, whoever he may be, is an infamous liar in every statement that he made to The Leader.

THE CONSTITUTION does not now, never has nor never will own one cent's interest in The Alliance Farmer, and every other statement that The Leader's anonymous correspondent makes is equally untrue as this one. Is this a satisfactory jumping "with both feet?"

## A Labor Lesson.

A railroad running through West Virginia sent off and got large numbers of Italian laborers, because they would work for lower wages than the native Americans.

The other night the Italians got drunk, forced their way into the house of the Bromfield family, and clubbed the father, mother and five children to death. Then they cut the throats of their victims, searched the place for booty, and burned the house.

Similar outrages have occurred in various parts of the country where capitalists and corporations have tried the experiment of importing cheap labor.

It is all wrong. If labor is to be employed it should be sought for in the locality where the work is to be done. This should be the general rule, and only exceptional circumstances should cause employers to reject the labor at their doors and import it from a distance.

Give home labor a chance, whether it is white or black. It will not pay to grind it down to the wages of cheap foreigners. When gangs of strangers enter a community, crowding the inhabitants out of employment, there is bound to be trouble on one side or the other. Generally, the trouble is made by the strangers. They are turbulent and violent, defying the laws, sometimes requiring Pinkerton's men to keep them in order, and sometimes engaging in murder and robbery, as in this West Virginia case.

It is better, in the long run, for all concerned to stick to our home labor, even if it costs a little more in dollars and cents than the imported Mafia or anarchistic article.

## Another Possible Candidate.

In making up a list of possible democratic candidates for the presidential nomination of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, should not be omitted. Like Campbell, of Ohio, Governor Pattison is a record breaker. Though Pennsylvania is a republican state, he has managed to secure a democratic majority. He is a hard fighter, a genuine democrat, and has a personal following that is a high tribute to his character and his temper.

It is given out that Governor Pattison will enter the state campaign this year and endeavor to make things particularly lively for the Quay party. He has declared his purpose to take the stump for a month in Pennsylvania next fall, and this is understood to mean that he has an eye on the presidential nomination.

The Philadelphia Times says that he will make the platform and name the candidate, and if his party is successful it will be his victory. We need not remark that a democratic victory in Pennsylvania next fall would give to the person responsible for it a good deal of prominence as a presidential possibility.

## The Old Story.

A northern business man who has traveled in the south says in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat that he finds stagnation and dependency in this region; inertness, slothfulness and a non-progressive spirit everywhere. He thinks that crops will not help us, and says:

The new south is only a new name for the same old order of things which existed before the war. The fields are plowed with an old-fashioned plow, drawn by a mule, harnessed with a patch-work harness, and driven by a negro. A score of such outfitts are seen in a field superintended by a white overseer, just as it was before the war. Labor has no inducement to seek employment in the south. A farm hand gets no more than \$10 a month, and in the lumber regions he gets about one dollar and a half a day, while in Michigan the same workman gets \$4 a day.

This is the same old story, and people are getting tired of it.

Supply is regulated by the laws of supply and demand. When there is a demand for energy and progress here the supply responds. When over-production and the scarcity of good markets leave producers stranded they relax their activity and slacken their pace. So they do in the east and west, only the cold winters make them hibernate to keep warm. Everywhere in the vicinity of good land in the south there is a

be found energetic enough. Their work since the war in redeeming their wrecked plantations, organizing a new labor system and building up the country shows anything but an inert and non-progressive spirit. Perhaps they are not all prosperous, but the abandoned farms in the east and mortgaged homesteads in the west show depression everywhere.

This northern tourist complains of the old-fashioned implements and methods of the negro field hand and his low wages of \$10 a month. Well, what would he advise? Does he think that it would pay us to raise the wages of the farm laborers to the New England scale of \$25 a month, and give them expensive and improved implements? If he will look around a little he will find that thousands of northern farmers in the south have adopted our methods. They do not build cold weather barns in a warm climate, and do not give negroes fine implements to break after their first year's experience, nor do they pay a man \$25 a month when they can get him for \$10. These northern farmers down south are not hustling all the time. They have found that it is neither necessary nor profitable, and they have discovered that there is such a thing as an exigence in which there is a due share of rest, recreation and amusement.

But show these apparently slow-going people an opportunity and they will seize it—a reward for their work—and the work will be forthcoming.

With new conditions, a crowded population and more markets, southern producers will work harder. To do it now would simply wear them out for nothing and pile up crops already selling at ruinously low prices on account of overproduction. The fact is, our people know what they are about, and they are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Ingalls puts Dennis in the attitude of quarreling with Eli because he is successful. This is a mistake. Dennis simply insists that Eli shall get there by honest methods, or not at all. This is about the size of it.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble grew out of an article written by Mr. Tighe, and published in the Charleston Sunday News. This piece impugned the democracy of The State, and was the occasion of a scathing editorial in The State today, attacking Mr. Tighe, and branding him as either an idiot or a knave. Mr. Tighe this afternoon wrote Mr. Gonzales a note, immediately upon receipt of which that gentleman took his rawhide and repaired to The News and Courier office to apply it. The exact wording of Tighe's note is not obtainable to-night, but it is currently reported to have been a demand either for an apology or for a fight, the time, manner and place of the latter to be left to Mr. Gonzales.

THE SPANISH'S WEAPON.

The letter is said to have contained words like these: "I do not go about the streets armed with either a pistol, a knife, a dirk, or with the national weapon of the Spaniard—the stiletto." Mr. Gonzales is of Spanish extraction.

SPONNERS wants the force bill endorsed in the next republican platform. This will be unnecessary. The nomination of Harrison will be sufficiently significant endorsement of his views.

WITH PLATT in charge of affairs in New York, Mr. Harrison ought to be easy in his mind. Platt is a man who knows how to manage the machine.

WORKMEN HAVE been warned away from Chicago on account of a lack of business. It is curious that this should occur under the celebrated McKinley bill, which was raised to tax the rich.

IT MUST pain Mr. Harrison to know that all really influential republicans are for Blaine.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

JERRY SIMPSON wants to know why the railroad carries a hog from China to New York for \$3, while it charges him \$18. It is a mystery, and Jerry is justified in raising a row over it.

WITH EACH NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY Mr. Blaine gets a fresh batch of free advertising. It is nothing for the republicans to brag about. If a little free trade is such a good thing, why would not more of it be still better?

MR. SPURGEON's church at prayer meeting is considered a small affair when not more than 4,000 people are in attendance.

THE PITTSBURG POST says: "After calling attention to the fact that only 5 per cent, or 18,270, of the total immigration to this country during the last fiscal year settled in the south, The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: 'The question of foreign immigration, therefore, can scarcely be regarded as a pressing problem in this section, since the majority of the alien population is assimilated in its effects.' There is a considerable immigration into the south, but it is from the north and west, of persons of American birth, so that this section remains distinctly American in race and nationality." We have referred to the fact heretofore that the foreign-born population of Allegheny county is greater than the foreign-born population of the southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The increase in the population of the south by immigration is almost entirely American born from the northern states.

THE OFFICER was simply placed in a position to attract the attention of the public, and he was compelled to arrest a man who was not being tried for his production in court; that, not being a physician, he was incapable of judging of the prisoner's physical condition; that he had no assistant in whose charge he might leave the prisoner while he sought instructions; that no runs is often practiced upon officers that feigned or exaggerated illness, and that it is not a safe plan for a United States deputy when arresting illicit distillers to spend a night alone in a moonshining district after revealing the character of his mission.

The officer was then unquesionably a grave responsibility somewhere. No man will deny that.

WHERE DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY REST? Would you say in the United States court sitting over the death of Beauford Scarborough that the negro was not guilty? Even the enemies of Judge Speer would admit that his treatment of those accused and convicted of illicit distilling has been lenient to the last degree. It must appear to all who have been much about the courthouse or have read the papers, that his judgment was not fair, and that he might be swayed by the influence of the negro.

THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ELSEWHERE; IT RESTS UPON THE PEOPLE WHO SUSTAIN THE LAW.

WHY NOT REPEAL THE WAR TAX? Instead of repealing the law, the president and party, under the influence of western leaders, attempted to make it the corner stone of our financial system.

THE SOUTHERN WING OF THE PARTY FOLLOWED BLINDLY, AND POLITICAL RUIN WAS THE RESULT; BUT THE NORTH WING, WHICH IS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN, HAS BEEN SWAYED BY THE WAR TAX.

THE WAR TAX IS A CRIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE, AND IT IS A CRIME TO OWE THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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LOWED \$2

FROM THE  
OF THE LAW.  
negro did last week  
It Up Before  
Several.and swallowed a few  
negro did at the  
escape proof of shell  
have him, for he was  
say those who were  
the lockup at the  
Andrew Harris, and the  
white man namedrested yesterday for the  
placed in a cell with  
Harris was arrested and  
was locked in the  
rows of cells.at night both the  
paper went back and  
bet called him.onitor a twenty-dollar  
he promised to put it  
out. He hasn't got my  
old, one of the  
Cooper and others  
nothing could be found. It  
the negro's clothes we  
k like a fake when  
in your mouth?"wondered that it was nothing  
so. He was told to spit  
shewing vigorously and  
stines chewing, and Fas  
rasp him by the throat,  
and his mouth, and his  
teeth and tongue.attempt was a failure, as  
moved into a cell.

NG HIM TO COME.

Want Bishop Talbot  
Letter from Dr. Tupper.Ethelbert Talbot is  
to come to Georgia.the clergy, but the laity  
are anxious that he

awaiting his decision.

Tupper received a letter

Saturday, in which he

considering the matter, he

definite conclusion.

Tupper has written the fol-

luring Bishop Talbot's

August 3, 1891.—Re. Rev.

D. Laramie, Wyo. Tex-

favor of the 29th ultimo is

the sentiment of all inter-

ested in that document when I

have had the pleasure to do so.

versally regretted because

an undivided convention of

the church assembled to select

the episcopate of Georgia.

not exist on this vast conti-

nent, writing that for a nation

that exists,

and who have been called to

serve in the cause,

you will find ample evi-

dence of their earnestness and

zeal to achieve such great

in the far west.

you will find that both our

government will direct you on

what is a most important

matter and put you on the

Georgia.

as when we may claim

the director of the church in

the south.

Sincerely yours,

TULLIS G. T.

OTHER BURGLARY.

Oliver's House Entered

day.

another burglary in At-

at No. 417 Capital Avenue

Mr. Edgar Oliver.

he and his family left the

day with relatives.

When

dark, they found the house

the trunks and drawers

contents scattered over the

had been entered, but

had up.

A TALLULAH FALL.

Detachment of the Gen-

Guard Left Yesterday.

A happy party of soldiers

left for the Black

the handsomely uniformed

Gate City Guards, and those

of the Guard.

L. C. Sneed was in com-

bound for Tallulah Falls.

a week of pleasure and recre-

city of pleasure seeked when

calculated to enjoy a week's

vacation.

Arrived at Tallulah Falls,

a number of days ago.

The weather report

## MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED YES-

TERDAY, GENERAL AND LOCAL.

More Power for the Railroad Commission

For Public Buildings—Pensions Again.

Is the Constitution Effective?

Outside of the railroad discussion, given in another column, nothing was done in the house but to introduce new bills.

Pending the reading of the journal Mr. Silby, of Cobb gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the house in defeating the bill to prevent fraudulent entries in speed contests, which motion was made after the journal had been read, and the bill was restored to its place on the calendar.

Atlanta to Manchester.

The request for the charter for the line from Atlanta to Manchester was introduced by Mr. Martin yesterday. The bill gives

Meigs J. H. Mountain, H. L. Woodward and E. B. Woodward, of Atlanta, authority to construct, equip and operate this road between the above-named places, and to run any means of conveyance deemed fit by them. It will probably be electricity. Manchester is a thriving little town about six miles out on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and is an important suburb of Atlanta.

Is the Constitution Effective?

It seems not, for a bill was introduced by Mr. Smith, of Decatur, the object of which was to carry into effect an article of the constitution of the state. The bill makes it unlawful for any corporation to do business in any other corporation, or to make any contract with them whereby competition may be lessened, or monopoly may be encouraged.

Contracts so made are illegal, impulsive and void. It provides that it shall be the duty of the judges of the superior courts of the state to give the provisions of this act in special charge to the grand juries at each term of the superior courts, and to require the duty of such jury to inquire whether any corporations in their county have violated these provisions.

President Mitchell appointed as members of the joint committee to investigate the expenditure of the \$25,000 appropriated for this year's encampment at Chickamauga, Senators Callaway, Culpepper and Nunnally.

TALKED IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

"I introduced the bill relating to the paving of streets by railroads in Atlanta by request," said Senator Todd. "I have not examined the bill myself, but do you know how it stands on it. On a country highway I am told to go to the state of the law, and every one who has seen it, seeing why the railroads should not pave three feet each side of a double track as the same distance on each side of a single track. However, I am not committed one way or the other, and do not intend to be until I have carefully considered the matter."

FOR Public Buildings.

According to the bill introduced yesterday the United States is to be given jurisdiction over certain lands, which may be purchased in the state for the purpose of public buildings. This section is upon the express condition, however, that the state should not be compelled to exercise jurisdiction, so that all civil and criminal process issued under the authority of this act may be executed as if the bill had not passed. The state is also to retain civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons and citizens in territory so ceded. The bill was introduced by Mr. Oates of DeKalb, and was referred to a committee, which recommended that it be passed, when jurisdiction shall have been acquired over such lands by the United States.

Bills Power for the Railroad Commission.

Mr. Smith, of Greene, introduced a bill to give still more power to the railroad commission. This act provides that the commission may regulate the time of keeping freight in depots, and also that they are to regulate the charges to be paid for storage on such goods as are kept after that time.

Pensions Again.

It is an annual pension for all confederate soldiers who now citizen their home state and who have or become totally blind from some cause whatever. The annual sum provided for is \$150. Dr. Chappell, of Laurens, the author of the bill, is a good friend of the confederate soldiers, and has several measures now before the general assembly on this line.

The Agricultural College.

Mr. Dismuke, of Spalding, introduced a bill to establish an agricultural and mechanical college at a point in the state near the city of Griffin, and to remove this college from the city of Athens to this site. The farm station near Griffin is to be put under the supervision of a director. A course of practical agriculture is to be prescribed and the students are to be prepared for agricultural work, and the importance of farms is to be fully demonstrated. The removal is to take place within the next twelve months, and it is to be arranged by the trustees of the University of Georgia, and of the agricultural station.

A stock law will abide in Franklin county," said Senator Eaton. "We have plenty of timber to fence up, and our cattle require a wide range. So long as the master is left to a vote of our people, there will be, as there always have been, fences in my section."

I do not believe in any general fence law," said Senator Lanier. "Different sections of the state require different arrangements; I have on my plantation a half dozen wells fifty and sixty feet deep, and of course we have to dig my stock two miles to water. Of course, I might dig an arroyo, but I cannot afford it. I do not want any fence law for Early county until we vote it ourselves."

We have been trying in Webster county for some time," said Senator Walker. "We have a fence law, but have not yet got a fence law. There is going to be another election and a 'no fence' will win. Timber for fencing is getting scarce, and if we do not vote a stock law we shall have to resort to wire. It does not affect me personally, as I shut up my stock, preferring to do so."

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I have just been to Walton county," said Senator Numaly, "and find crops in pretty good condition. The late crops could not very well bear the heat, but the early ones have done well. The cotton is very bad, but there seems a right good chance for it yet."

I introduced my bill relating to preserving testimony before grand juries," said Senator Golden. "In order to bring witnesses to a sense of responsibility, Haralson county just now is being put to an expense of about five thousand dollars in trying some cases that have grown out of disturbance just on the border of Carroll county, and which, in all probability, would never have arisen if the bill had not been for the immunity afforded witnesses before the grand jury by our present law. For witnesses to swear one thing before a grand jury and another thing before a petit jury, is not uncommon.

I am glad to see this good weather, I am building a courthouse for our county, and want to lay brick for the next two weeks."

The corn crop in Decatur county and south Georgia is very fine," said Senator O'Neal; "but I am afraid we are having too much rain for our cotton. There were some signs of rust when I came home yesterday."

House Bills Read One Time.

By Humphreys of Brooks.—To incorporate the Quinton Street Railway Company.

By Mr. Butts.—To incorporate the town of Cartersville.

By Smith and Co.—To amend an act incorporating the Jackson Banking Company at Jackson.

By Mason of Campbell.—To repeal an act providing for the registration of the qualified men of Campbell county, approved October 2, 1880.

By Sharpe of Carroll.—To submit the question of abolishing the public school system of Carrollton to the voters of said county, and to make disposition of such property in the event of the abolition of said system.

By R. C. of Chatman.—To amend an act concerning the incorporation of the town of Chatman.

By Lane of Early.—To authorize the commissioners of roads and revenues of Early county to issue bonds to build a new jail for the same.

By Mr. Wootten of Dougherty.—To repeal an act relating to the charter of the city of Albany to create a board of police commissioners.

By Mr. Smith of Greene.—To amend an act creating a board of commissioners for the county of Greene.

By Mr. Clegg of Floyd.—To amend an act creating a board of medical and surgical examiners with reference to the vending of drugs, medicines and poisons by merchants and shopkeepers others than licensed druggists.

By Mr. Wells of Marion.—To establish a public school system in the town of Buena Vista, Ga.

Also a bill to establish a system of water works in the town of Buena Vista, Ga.

By Mr. Burney of Morgan.—To amend an act relating to the registration of voters for the county of Morgan.

By Mr. Montgomery of Taylor.—To amend section 172 of the code.

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond.—To incorporate the Irish-American Dime Savings bank of Atlanta.

By Mr. Graves of Newton.—To amend an act establishing a public school system for Covington, so as to provide that the fund of the school system shall be estimated according to the school population of Covington, and not to the school population of Newton.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb.—To incorporate the New Haven Railway Company in the county of Bibb.

By Mr. Nash of DeKalb.—To amend section

of the code, making it a trespass to enter

## MRS. MARY E. LEASE

ADDRESSES THE ALLIANCE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

A Great Alliance Day—Hon. L. F. Livingston's Address and Other Items of Interest—Today's Programme.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 3.—[Special.]—The day has been one of beauty with hardly a cloud to mar the beauty of the bright sunshine. The pleasures have been resuscitated by the rains, which have refreshed everything and made the whole place much more pleasant. Rosemound is a perfect paradise of flowers, from the rarest variety of roses to those more lowly, and the effect is gorgeous.

THE CROWD began to assemble early in the morning, many enjoying the service of prayer at 8:30. By 10 o'clock the tremendous amphitheatre was the scene of a good-natured crowd, which seemed to be in sympathy with the movement. Sweet music was soon heard to delight the ear and every one enjoyed a most exquisitely arranged programme by the Weber band, of Cincinnati.

At 11 o'clock, after the band ceased, Mrs. Mary Lease of Kansas, came upon the platform, escorted by Colonel J. S. Jones and Hon. L. F. Livingston. She was dressed in a plain black dress, with a lace ribbon from her throat to her girdle, and with pieces of the same stuff in her sleeves at the wrist. She is rather tall, and seems to be of fine physique. Her face is rather angular, showing a most wonderful will, and no end of resolution.

Dr. Heldt rose, and stated to the audience that he would turn the management of the day over to Mr. Livingston, as president of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia.

MRS. MARY E. LEASE.

The bill creating a criminal court of the most, if not the most, famous woman on earth, Mrs. Mary E. Lease, attorney at law and the friend of all good, and exposé of all things corrupt in politics.

She then proceeded to deliver a most eloquent oration, a speech which no statesman might not have been proud to have delivered. It was full of wisdom and strength as it was devoid of malice and bigotry. She is a friend to the alliance, and is a true democrat. She showed how class legislation was ruining this whole country, and how we were drifting into a system of white slavery, ten thousand times worse than the slavery which existed in the South. The legislation had reduced the money in circulation to \$54 per capita in 1854, to about \$57 now. How this poverty had increased crime, drunkenness, insanity and kindred evils from one in every thousand to nearly thirty in the same period of time. How we as a nation had lost \$57 per capita with which to pay a debt of forty-seven dollars.

She showed the rottenness and corruption of the government as it now is; its downward tendencies to ruin and corruption, especially in the misery and poverty of the poorer classes, while the rich are liable to become more wealthy in the very corruption.

All these things she showed, and tomorrow she will give us a remedy.

No one should miss her. She will speak at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The speaker will be another election, and a trial of "no fence" will win. Timber for fencing is getting scarce, and if we do not vote a stock law we shall have to resort to wire. It does not affect me personally, as I shut up my stock, preferring to do so."

Every one who can so arrange, should hear this most eloquent woman.

At the close of her speech the audience





## MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge No. 56, A. M., will be held Monday night this Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, sharp. Business and work in E. A. degree. All brothers, duly qualified, invited to meet us. R. M. Rose, Secretary.

The quarterly meeting of the Eastern Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held next Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the temple. Mrs. D. LIEBERMUTH, Sec'y.

Mrs. J. T. EICHNER, President.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, August 3, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$105.00  
\$120.00 per thousand dollars.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

	STATE AND CITY BONDS.
New Ga. 250 <sup>27</sup>	100 Atlanta 7 <sup>1/2</sup> 100
New Ga. 150 <sup>35</sup>	100 D. L. D. 110
to 5 years.	100 S. D. 100
New Ga. 45 <sup>65</sup>	100 Atlanta D. L. 100
1910	110 Atlanta 7 <sup>1/2</sup> D. L. 110
Georgia 75, 1890 100	110 Macon 6 <sup>1/2</sup> 110
Savannah 6 <sup>1/2</sup> 100	110 Home graded 100
Atlanta 8 <sup>1/2</sup> 100	110 Waukesha 6 <sup>1/2</sup> 100
Atlanta 8 <sup>1/2</sup> 1890 110	110 Works 6 <sup>1/2</sup> 100
Atlanta 7 <sup>1/2</sup> 1890 110	110
Atlanta Nat'l. 100	110
Atlanta Nat'l. 100	110 Atlanta Bank 100
Atlanta B. Co. 100	110 Atlanta Trust Co. 100
Gen'l. & Co. 100	110 Am't. Banking 100
March 100	110 A. P. L. 1st 100
Bank S. of Ga. 100	110 & Trust Co. 100
City Nat'l. 100	110
Capitol City 100	110
RAILROAD BONDS.	100
Ga. 80, 1897 100	100
Ga. 80, 1898 100	100
Ga. 80, 1899 110	110
Central 75, 1893 100	100
Char. Col. & Co. 100	100
Al. & Florida 100	100
RAILROAD STOCKS.	
Georgia ... 190	Aug. 4 Sav... 185
Southwestern ... 110	A. W. P. ... 105
Central ... 180	do. do. do. 90
Cent. do. 85	91
Cent. do. 85	91
THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.	
The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.	
NEW YORK, August 3.—The stock market today went back almost to its old condition of dullness and listlessness, and Grangers, especially Burlington and St. Paul, furnished all there was of interest in trading. Despite the fact that the market had been in demand from shore left over from last week, became utterly devoid of feature or movement of interest, even among specialists and low-priced shares, which usually furnish some movement even in the dullest market. Prices through the day failed to get more than a fraction from their position to latest advices. From New York that foreign houses were good buyers there. The market was rather nervous during the last half hour, after selling off to 90% for December, then receded to 85%, and again advanced to 90% for January. But the close was firm at 91%, and no more than kill an imitation in the market and hold prices down to the level of the opening figures. In the last hour, however, the market showed some activity, with a little more activity and bringing prices up to slightly higher figures than during the first hour. The market finally closed dull and firm at something better than the opening prices. Burlington was one feature of the day, although St. Paul showed a little larger business, and it was still strong, while the rest of the market was rather nervous during the last hour, after selling off to 90% for December, then receded to 85%, and again advanced to 90% for January. Oats were quiet but rather strong all day in sympathy with the higher prices for corn and wheat, though fluctuations in that cereal were less marked than in the others.	

Hog producers firm. Receipts of hogs were 3,000 under the estimates, and prices were at the highest point of the market, and were firm throughout the day.

Business was light and prices were steady. The close was near the closing figures of Saturday.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Chicago

today.

WHEAT—Opening: Highest: Closing:

August ... 87<sup>1/2</sup> 88<sup>1/2</sup> 88<sup>1/2</sup>

September ... 86<sup>1/2</sup> 88<sup>1/2</sup> 88<sup>1/2</sup>

December ... 89<sup>1/2</sup> 91<sup>1/2</sup> 91<sup>1/2</sup>

Corn—

August ... 58<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup>

September ... 58<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup>

October ... 58<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup> 59<sup>1/2</sup>

OATS—

August ... 27<sup>1/2</sup> 28<sup>1/2</sup> 27<sup>1/2</sup>

September ... 27<sup>1/2</sup> 28<sup>1/2</sup> 27<sup>1/2</sup>

October ... 27<sup>1/2</sup> 28<sup>1/2</sup> 27<sup>1/2</sup>

PORK—

September ... 11<sup>1/2</sup> 11<sup>1/2</sup> 11<sup>1/2</sup>

October ... 11<sup>1/2</sup> 11<sup>1/2</sup> 11<sup>1/2</sup>

LARD—

September ... 6<sup>7/8</sup> 6<sup>7/8</sup> 6<sup>7/8</sup>

SIDES—

September ... 6<sup>9/16</sup> 6<sup>9/16</sup> 6<sup>9/16</sup>

October ... 7<sup>1/2</sup> 7<sup>1/2</sup> 7<sup>1/2</sup>

Our Standard

Slide-Valve Engine

is the best for

general use.

market became sensitive, advancing or declining 20¢ points as the orders for the time being predominated.

The market certainly appears to have a strong under-

tone, and will continue to advance if rains continue.

On the other hand, however, with clearing weather, or even

prospects for such, there will be a general desire to sell which would give us quite a depression for the time being.

It appears to me a nice time to buy.

As to the south, and, while we favor buying

out spots with the outlook as it now appears, we

do so only because we recognize the fact that prices

have sold down to an abnormally low figure at which

speculators may take hold, and if so would materially

assist in bringing about a very sharp advance.

## By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 3—Cotton firm; sales 127 bales; middlings 8; squares 8; Orleans 3<sup>1/2</sup>; net receipts 100; gross 1,022.

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NEW YORK, August 3—Cotton quiet; middlings 7<sup>1/2</sup>; net receipts 63 bales; gross 42; sales 38; stock 4,113.

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## NOT THE GREATEST

In the World, but Certainly  
One of the Grandest

## ATTRACTIOMS IN THE SOUTH

Such Will Be the Wonderful  
Cyclorama.

## STORMING OF MISSION RIDGE

And Battle Above the Clouds.  
Opening Day Next Tuesday.

## A \$55,000 ATTRACTION--THE PRESS

Clergy and Legislature Invited to a Private  
Exhibition Next Saturday  
at 10 O'CLOCK.

Many who have seen the enormous circular building going up on Edgewood avenue have wondered what it was for. The mammoth affair is now about finished. The painters are busy putting on the last coat. Dozens of men are busy at work on the inside, and next Tuesday, the 11th instant, the great cyclorama, "Storming of Mission Ridge and Battle Above the Clouds," will be opened to the public.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION had a pleasant chat with Manager Paul Atkinson yesterday, and from him learned the following interesting facts concerning his great attraction:

"Do you object to giving the readers of THE CONSTITUTION a brief outline of your attraction?"

"No, indeed; am most glad to have the opportunity of doing so. Our attraction was made in Berlin, Germany, by the eminent artist Eugene Bracht, Carl Roehl and George Koch, together with thirteen men."

"These thirteen men worked

for a period of eleven months, and their combined efforts created a work

superior to anything ever exhibited in the United States. The cost of the attraction in Berlin was \$42,000, and when transported to the United States it cost us \$10,000 more in making the attraction cost the American stockholders \$32,000. It arrived in New York on the steamer Idle, and a special permit was issued by the secretary of war to have it shipped to Kansas City from port of entry in open cars. It was there placed on exhibition and remained open for two weeks. I know we have got a good picture to enter buildings, etc., but I have never entertained the shadow of a doubt as to our success. I know what we have got, and I know Atlanta and the people of Georgia, and I know our attraction will draw them. Every one who sees it is a willing admirer."

"And Atlanta is going to have the biggest exposition in the country, I thought we would be doing the proper thing to bring it here for awhile."

"The cyclorama will be presented to the legislature next week, when the legislature will extend the time, and unless the bonds are presented, they may be lost in the holders' hands."

"It was not the medicine for me!"

And—is there any reason

why you should be the one?

And—supposing you are what do you lose? *Absolutely nothing!*

## A LITTLE PARK

Is Wanted by Major Root in a Needed  
Section.

No one in Atlanta is more desirous of beautifying the city than Major Sidney Root.

Whenever and wherever he sees an opportunity, he devotes his time and attention to improving the appearance of a street or section.

No one has done more to make Grant park what it is. No one has been more instrumental in arranging the numerous little attractive bits of ground at the intersection of streets than he.

Just now Major Root has in mind another plan, which he is going to carry, but that is if the council will help him.

If he is successful it will beautify greatly a portion of the southern part of town.

At the junction of Whitehall and Formwalt streets is a short block which would really be the continuation of the former thoroughfare, did it not curve at this point. The little street is about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet long and seventy feet wide.

Sunday Major Root went out to look at it. He visited it with a purpose. For a long time he had noticed that the place was not traversed by any extent and was just about useless.

Except for those who regularly threw rubbish on it.

As a consequence the little, nameless street is neither useful nor ornamental. As circumstances stand today Major Root is anxious to bring about the latter feature.

In a few days he will go before the street and park committees and endeavor, if possible, to have them approve of a park of modest size there. It would not be large, but it would be of benefit to many round about who have no laundry facilities, and would be a pretty and attractive spot.

If the city will gratify Major Root in his commendable efforts, he and many Atlantians will be highly pleased.

North Carolina's Missing Bonds.

Raleigh, N. C., August 2.—[Special.]—The treasurer and tax collector still have \$50,000 old North Carolina per cent bonds unfunded under the act to consolidate the state debt. Although he had offered to sell them at a discount, he thinks the bonds are held in Europe. Unless presented before July 21, 1892, they will be disbanded before the benefit of the fund, and the treasurer will be compelled to pay interest. The legislature will extend the time, and unless the bonds are presented, they may be lost in the holders' hands.

"It was not the medicine for me!"

And—is there any reason

why you should be the one?

And—supposing you are what do you lose? *Absolutely nothing!*

## What is

## CASTORIA

**Castoria** is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulence. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,  
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by causing opium, morphine, sooting syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KINCHOLE,  
Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

## Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,  
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,  
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,  
Boston, Mass.

The information given above is true.

In your issue of last week you published that Mons Wheeler is incarcerated in a South Carolina jail charged with the offense of bigamy. Is she still the subject of conversation here. The following card has been sent to The Oglethorpe Post:

"LAWRENCE, Ga., August 2.—[Special.]—Mons Wheeler, who was charged with being in jail in South Carolina for bigamy, is still the subject of conversation here. The following card has been sent to The Oglethorpe Post:

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We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of lenses, plain or compound.

**FAULKNER, KELLER & MOORE,**  
Scientific Opticians,  
55 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

## Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy  
which Insures Safety to  
Life of Mother and Child.

## "MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Rebs Confinement of its  
Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. A. C. Larkins, Atlanta, Ga.

Sent by express charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

**BRAFIELD REGULATOR CO.,**  
ATLANTA, GA.,  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**"And it came to pass  
that it rained forty  
days and forty  
nights."**

## YOUR UMBRELLAS

May have seen better days;  
There surely will be wetter days.

## THROW IT AWAY

and buy of D. T. & Co. a new one.

**Gloria Silk** (Natural Wood Handles)

only 98c.

Persian Silk—New conceits in handles.

Venetian Twilled Silk—Silver,

gravelling name on handle. We'll have "your name

written there."

We Warrant Umbrellas  
for One Year.

**Despise not the day  
of small things.**

## YOU CAN

save a few cents buying little notions of D. T. & Co.

## SCISSORS.

Pocket Scissors, 4½-inch, steel, 25c.

Shears, 9-inch, steel, 25c.

Ladies' Scissors, all sizes, 4-inch to 9-inch for 25c.

Value 75c.

## CUTTING

the price, they won't be here long.

"Honni soit qui mal y pense."

Garters for ladies and misses.

Oxidized silver buckles, best silk elastic, 75c per pair.

Garter Buckles, carved silver effects, 25c.

Lace pins, variety, 10c each.

Ladies' purses, new catches, 25c, variety.

Fancy hairpins, silver and gold effects, 3c.

Best American tape, 3 rolls for 5c.

Plain American sold at 5c a paper, D. T. & Co.'s price 3 for 5c.

Job lot pearl buttons, value 12c, only 50c dozen. Ball pearl buttons, 10c, worth 20c.

Colgate's Violet Toilet Water, 35c; large size 2c; value 50c and 1c, respectively.

Colgate's White Wing Soap, 6c each.

## RIBBONS.

Beautiful line of colors, all widths, all silk, 10c.

Baby ribbons, newly arrived.

Men's Scarf Pins, 25c.

Men's Boston Garters, 20c pair.

Coats' Cotton, 40c dozen.

24 Lines Envelopes, 5c.

Come after or send to

**DOUGLASS, THOMAS & CO.**



**HIRE**

ROOT & CO.  
For Growth & Drink.

Packaged makes 5 gallons.

Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all

grocers, druggists, bookstores, etc.

Book and cards sent to any one addressing

C. E. HARRISON, CO.

Philadelphia, Pa. 17c per m.

ap125 d227 sat sun tue

**WARE & OWENS.**

8x150, Highland avenue, splendid 9x residence;

water, gas, beautiful blocks, etc. Call for price.

\$5,000—Double store, corner lot, with long lease at \$60 a month. Where can you beat this?

\$500—A 25 cent room for good 5x-6, East

Atlanta, 100 feet square, to let.

\$150 cash and \$15 per month will buy good 4x-6,

near above, lot 10x15.

\$3,500—6x-6, cozy and neat, on Irwin street; lot

20x60—East Main street, 3x4 houses, renting reg-

ularly for \$30 per month.

Jackson st.; a beauty, 80x200, only \$3,000.

8x100, 10x100, 12x120, 15x150, 20x200.

Irman park, lovely corner, 100x150.

8x-6, Walnut st., 100x150, \$1,800.

4x-6, Linden ave., 100x150, Jackson; 50 per cent

profit here, only \$800.

W. Mitchell st. lots, \$300 each on installments;

new car line will soon run by these lots.

\$2,000 W. Simpson st. 4x-6, gas, etc., 60x100.

50 acres in Bellwood, fronting Bellwood avenue;

iles level and high; can sell Monday for \$1,200 per acre. This property can be subdivided and sold for \$2,500 per acre.

Come to us if you want stuff cheap.

41 South Broad, corner Atlanta St.

**G. H. TANNER**, Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia.

June 18, July 1, 1891.

## THE FIRE CHIEFS

WILL MEET IN CONVENTION NEXT WEEK.

They Meet at Springfield, Mass.—Those Who Will Go from Georgia—They Fall in Love with Atlanta.

Chief Joyner, of the Atlanta fire department, will leave on Friday for the annual convention of the fire chiefs which is to meet at Springfield, Mass., on August 11th.

The convention will be in session about four days and many topics of interest to firemen will be discussed.

Besides Chief Joyner the following fire chiefs will go from Georgia to the convention: W. H. Steele, Rome; George Burrus, Columbus; L. M. Jones, Macon; Harry Young, Augusta; W. P. Pudens, Savannah, and the chief of the Marietta fire department.

James Battle, chief of the fire department of Detroit, Mich., is president of the association. H. A. Hill, chief of the Hartwell, O., fire department, is secretary, and D. C. Larkin, chief of the Dayton, O., fire department, is treasurer.

The executive committee consists of Chiefs Sweeny, Chicago; Weber, Boston; Joyner, Atlanta; Hendricks, New Haven; Dickerson, Cleveland; O. T. Taylor, Richmond, and Newberry, Lincoln, Neb.

Atlanta's chief ranks high in the association, having at one time been president of the association, and is at present a member of the executive committee, which practically directs the course of the convention, and which selects topics and speakers.

Chief Joyner Talks.

"We can learn more in one convention," said Chief Joyner yesterday, "than will do us good in putting out fires than we could ever learn inspecting other fire departments. We have all the latest improvements, apparatus and appliances used in extinguishing fires, and have committees to examine them and pass upon their merits. We also have speeches and essays from different members selected by the executive committee, and with the other features of the programme, the convention will be interesting and instructive."

"How many chiefs usually attend the convention?" Chief Joyner was asked.

"We always have an attendance from 350 to 400. The chiefs of departments of all the principal cities are members of the association, almost without a single exception, and always attend the convention."

"What fire department do you consider the best in the United States?"

"The Chicago department is the best. It is managed on strictly business principles, without any reference to politics. The present chief, Mr. Sweeny, was appointed by a democratic mayor, and built up the department to such a high standard of excellence that he was re-appointed by a republican mayor. New York also has a splendid fire department. Our department ranks with the Chicago department."

"We always test the fire department where we hold the convention by sending in an alarm and seeing the company get out."

"Where will the next convention be held?"

"That will be the last work of the convention, and I have heard no place suggested as yet. It will come south though, most likely to Louisville."

"How about Atlanta?"

"They would come to Atlanta quick if I'd ask them," replied Mr. Joyner. "They were here in '87, and fell in love with the place and its people, and have been wanting to come back ever since. Why, the present convention would have been here if they had only been asked. But they will no doubt go to Louisville."

Mr. George Burrus, of Columbus, passed through the city yesterday en route for the convention. As stated, Chief Joyner will leave Friday.

**COURT NEWS.**

A \$15,000 Damage Suit—A Divorce Case.

Other News of Interest.

Josie Statworth, widow of Henry Statworth, who lost his life by falling into a well, suit the Yat. Winkin, Glass and Machinery Company for \$15,000 damages.

In her petition she says that Henry, her husband, was a day laborer employed by defendants to hack and remove brick from the walls of a large brick building on Marietta street that had been burned.

A large well sixty feet deep was located on the lot, and it is stated that it was covered with frail plank, and made a secret and dangerous hole.

Henry had no knowledge, it is claimed, of the existence of the well, and in the course of his work stepped on the covering over it, which gave way, and he fell in and was killed.

The defendants are charged with gross negligence for permitting their laborers to work about so dangerous a place.

She Was Quarrelsome.

Samuel Watson is in a petition that his wife, Nancy Watson, in return for his kind treatment, forbearing, quarreling, and ill-treating him; that he would go home and endeavor to maintain peace, but there was no peace.

He wants a total divorce.

C. A. Johnson, the proprietor of the Marietta street barroom, who recently went into the hands of Sheriff Morrow as receiver, has settled with his creditors and there will no longer be any need of a receiver.

**Ordinary's Office.**

C. L. Anderson has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Woodward. Sidney M. Wilson, administrator of the estate of James L. Wilson.

Will of James A. Findley was proven in common form and ordered to record.

The four H's—health, happy homes and hospitality—fostered by Angostura Bitters. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. Siebert & Sons.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while Children are Teething. 25c

Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HARRISON, CO.

Philadelphia, Pa. 17c per m.

ap125 d227 sat sun tue

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